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PRICE TWO CENTS.

CROKER SAYS HIS GOOD-BY.

SURVEYS THE SITUATION FROM MA-NILA TO THE CITY HALL.

Would Like to See Black and Gruber In vestigating-Thinks We Might Swap the Philippines for Some of Canada-Sorry Bryan Is So Narrow-Knows Bigger Men.

Richard Croker had a sound night's sleep after the carbuncle on the back of his neck was lanced on Monday evening, and when he woke yesterday morning he felt much better. Hisphysicians expected that he would not leave the Democratic Club yesterday, but Mr. Croker had some business to transact and after his breakfast he went to his office, at 111 Proadway, wearing a white silk ; handkerenief in place of a collar. There he spent the day watching the stock quotations and seeing he friends and business associates who called to see him. Throughout the day there was a stream of visitors to the office, all of whom saured Mr. Croker that they hoped he would have a pleasant and profitable trip and would return in the summer greatly improved in To the reporters who went to see health. him, Mr. Croker said:

"I want to say as emphatically as it can be put that I did not try to influence the Mazet committee to let me off by saying that I was I am not sick, nor have I been. I have had carbuncles of late, but my general health has been better during the last two years than ever before. I did not plead off from the committee's ressions and that statement cannot be made too positive.

That committee was appointed to come here, and find jout whether there was any corruption in the city departments. All that it has done so far has been to get men on the witness stand and ask them about their personal business. This has been especially true whenever a Democrat was a business rival of a Republican.

Mr. Croker was asked what he thought of Abe Gruber's suggestion of ex-Gov. Black as counsel for a committee to investigate the city departments and the Legislature.

Thave not heard anything of such an in vestigation from any person in authority." he "but I would like nothing better than to see Mr. Black acting as counsel for such a committee. If the State authorities or the members of the Legislature are really anxious to find out what is going on in the city departmeuts, and really believe that there is corrup tion in the transaction of the city's business, I would suggest that there be appointed a committee consisting of three Republican Senators, machine men selected by the machine, and known to be machine men, and three Democratic Senators. I would have this committee investigate not only the departments of the city government, but also the attempts which have been made to influence legislation in Albany. I would like to see Mr. Black actas counsel for such a committee, and have all the members of his firm to help him. I do not know Mr. Black personally, but he seems to be a good, square, honest, able fellow. and he knows a whole lot of things about the doings of the Republicans. The committee might have Mr. Stanchfield to help Mr. Black, and Dr. O'Sullivan, too. Such a committee as I suggest would simply take all the books of all the city departments and go through them, by this method of examination they would discover everything that had happened, and if there was anything wrong they would be sure

Mazet committee does not seem to

want to investigate. It was appointed because there was said to be corruption in the Lexislature, and there was talk of a fund raised by the police force of this city to defeat certain buils introduced in the Lexislature. I do not know nor have I heard of any fund that has been raised here for use in the Lexislature to defeat any issislation, and if there had been one I should have known it. But allow for the sake of argument that there was raised a fund such as they aliego, is it not a fact that the Republicans who are invostigating it are investigating themselves? The Republicans control both houses of the Legislature, and if they cannot pass the bills which the machine wishes to have out through, it must be because Republicans are corrupt or have been corrupted. If we had an investigation such as suggest, and Mr. Masset was on the stand, we might ask him about a Republicans are corrupted in the suggestion. I do not shall, and try to findout why the Republicans to the way from their leaders. Now, of coursed it. We might ask him about a Republicans broke away from their leaders. Now, of course broke away from their leaders. Now, of course broke away from their leaders. Now, of course in the res, was an investigation. But it is a long the suggestion. But it is a long the suggestion in don't know that there, was a languestically as you can that I will be back here in plenty of time for the Masset committee. If they want me at any time they can send for me and I will return as speedily as I can. Unless I am summoned back before I shall arrive in this country in the week of Aug. 25."

Mr. Croker was asked whether he had made up his mind as to the proper policy for Tammany Hall to pursue in the national cambaign of 1800. He said that he could not speak officially for the organization.

Personally," said he. "I believe that if the issue of free coingage of silver at the ratio of It to I is made the leading issue of the campaign the Democratic Only in the summon of the party than he. There is a bright, small propose

day that he expected their trip very pleasant one. Others who will sail on the New York are Sir Julian Pauncefore, British Ambassador to the Luiled States, and his family: Mrs. Emma Eames-Story, Lady Mary Sackville, the Duke Gaetano Caraceloll of the Italian Legation, and Sir Tatton Sykes.

Poolrooms Wide Open.

Following the announcement that the Mazet committee would not meet again until May 9, the position keepers started in vesterday to take advantage of the luil, and for the next fourte-n days it is likely that they will make up for their enforced idleness while the com-mittee was in session.

Hair in Anti-Trust Legislation in Teras.

Dat.Las. Tex . April 25.-In the State Senate day at Austin consideration of the Anti-Trust bill was postponed until Friday by a vote of 15 to 5 to 3 wait the decision of the Arkansas court as to the constitutionality of the law of that State, which it is expected will be handed down!

The Andrews Mansion and Family would have been saved if house had had Steel Ceilings, save yours by putting them in. H. S. Borthrup, 40 Cherry at.—Adt.

MAZET TO ASK FOR MORE POWER. | CAPT. COGHLAN EXPLAINS. A Preliminary Report of Progress Expected To-Day in the Assembly.

ALBANY, April 25.-Unless the plans of the Mazet Investigating Committee are materially changed it will submit a preliminary report to morrow and ask the Assembly to authorize it in unequivocal language to sit throughout the legislative vacation. This the members of the committee decided at an informal conference this afternoon was not necessary, but rather a

wise precautionary step. The report which, it is understood, Mr. Moss as counsel to the committee, has been drafting, will not go largely into the deof the committee's work, but will rather be in the nature of a report of progress, rehearsing simply the fact that sufficient developments have been made in the brief period of the committee's existence to warrant it in asking for an extension ence to warrant it in assing to a consider of life. Assemblyman Hoffman, one of the minority members of the committee, has pre-pared a minority report denying that material developments have been made, and this he will submit when the majority report is of-

will submit when the majority report is offered.

The resolution extending the life of the
committee, it is understood, will also increase its authority, in order that it may
have whatever powers are lacking in the
resolution by which it was created to
make of it, to all intents and purposes, a
judicial court of inquiry. Although adjournment was taken on Monday until May P, its
understood that the investigation will not be
resumed on that day, several of the members
of the committee having important business
engagements which will require their attention until after that date. It is the present intention of the committee not to take up the
investigation until the middle of May.

FIST FIGHT IN THE ASSEMBLY. Maher and McInerney Exchange Blows

Green Challenges a Clerk. ALBANY, April 25.-Three Democratic Assemblymen gave an exhibition of bad temper to-day. During a call of the House upon an

attempt to pass Assemblyman Gallagher's Thirtieth Ward Improvement bill for the porough of Brooklyn over Mayor Van Wyck's veto several of the members playfully tossed rolls of paper at one another. A roll of some size struck Assemblyman Maher on the neck and he lost his temper. Although proud of six feet of stature and 225 pounds of weight, he turned upon the smallest man in his immediate vicinity, Assemblyman McInerney, a slightly built man of about 135 pounds, and uttered an insuiting epithet. Mr. McInerney, ignoring the tifference in size, attacked Maher and surprised the spectators by shaking the burly ellow vigorously. Just as punches at short

prised the spectators by shaking the burly fellow vigorously. Just as punches at short range were being indulged in. Assemblymen Ware and Farrell separated the contestants, who took their seats.

This display did not deter Assemblyman Joseph I. Green of New York from seeking an encounter with one of the legislative employees. In rising to a question of personal privilege he attacked the desk, the Assembly leaders and everybody in general because his permission was not asked to pasa, in his absence on Saturday last, Senator Marshall's bill to allow the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company to operate a surface road after its stemm railroad tracks have been removed. After deciaring that his rights as a member of the Assembly had been outraged by the passage without opposition of this bill, he walked behind the Clerk's desk to examine the journal, and engaged in an altercation with "Sandy" Smith, Assistant Journal Clerk of the Assembly, finally inviting the latter to the corridor to settle the leave with fists. Mr. Smith replied that under other conditions he would cheerfully meet him, but he too well appreciated the dignity of his position to make a show of himself. After some minutes Mr. Green apologized to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Phillips of New York also rose to a question of personal privilege, and after declaring in loud tones that his rights had been outraged by having been recorded as voting for a certain measure on Saturday, and that he had not been recorded on the measure at all.

ENGEL GOING TO FIFTH AVENUE.

Prefers the Diamond-Back Region to the Old Ate to Live In.

The socially ostracized set of the Martin Engel Association were greatly exercised vesterday when the news opread throughout the district that Martin Engel, who is forced to leave his Broome street residence on account of im-provements, was negotiating for the purchase

"We were a happy, contented family," said Silver Dollar Smith yesterday, "until Martin Engel, Henry Goldsmith and Max Hochstim joined the club. Dress suits could be hired cheap down this way then. When Engel and cheap down this way then. when Engel and Goldsmith came down here and displayed Turedo coats and said they were the only things recognized at the club, they but most of my gang in the soup. There len't a dress suit bloke on the east side who could furnish this gang with Tuxedo coats."

The ostracized set had a meeting yesterday afternoon in the rear of Silver Dollar's Hotel in Essex street.

afternoon in the rear of Silver Dollar's Hotel in Essex street.
"I saw Lawyer Goldsmith with a red cloth around his neck ter-day," said O'Hoolihan, the contractor.
"I have a carbuncle on me neck," he says to me. I says to him: Yez light more than a carbuncle there nixt election.
"What are youse kuys kicking about?" asked. Smith. "I am going untown myself when this fight is over, and me and Croker and Engel are as good Democrate as any in town. Youse are just the kind of blokes who would get nervous prostration if the Mazet committee subpurpaed youse."

Martin Encel was not to be found last night, but one of his sons confirmed the story of his fathers intended removal to Fifth avenue by saying: "Oh. yes: papa is trying to get a house somewhere on the avenue."

DINNER TO CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

The Ex-Secretary Says a Few Words About Unamerican Americans.

The Republican Club gave a dinner last evening in honor of Cornelius N. Bliss, formerly Secretary of the Interior, welcoming Mr. Bliss back to New York. After the dinner there was speechmaking, led by the club's President, Chauncey M. Depew. At Mr. Depew's right sat Mr. Bliss, and at his left Senator Thomas C. Piatt. At Senator Platt's left sat Congressman James S. Sherman, the New York candidate for the Speakership of House. Other guests at the speakers' table were President Elihu Root of the Union

were President Elihu Root of the Union League Club, John Claffin, William L. Strong, W. M. K. Oleott and the Kev. Dr. C. H. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle. Mr. Bliss's church.

Mr. Bliss, in response to the President's greeting, told of his work in McKinley's Cabinet. Speaking of the war he said:

"I know what strenuous efforts were made by the President to prevent war, but after the calamity in Havana harbor war had to come. Where was there everls warlin which in 113 days the enemy was destroyed as the Americans destroyed the Spainlah sower? We have taken the Philippines and we are responsible for them. At the proper time the reople will decide what this country is in honor bound to do with the islands. And, in days to come, astonishment will be expressed that there were any American citizens who attempted to be tonishment will be expressed that there were any American citizens who attempted to be-little the triumphs of our army and navy." Speaches were also made by Congressman Sherman, who was enthusiastically greeted as "Speacer" Sherman: Elihu Root, John Claffin and Dr. Jefferson.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INQUIRY.

Gov. Roosevelt's Comment on the Resignation of Major Whittle.

ALBANY, April 25.-The report and findings of the Seventy-first Regiment Court of Inquiry. which are in the Governor's hands, will be made public in the near future, though probably not during the present week. The Gov-ernor said to-day that he had about prepared

ernor said to-day that he had about prepared his drait of a memorandum which he will give out with these documents.

The Governor was asked if the resignation of Major Whittle would make it possible for him to escape punishment for his alleged cowardice in refusing to lead his men to the front during the fight at San Juan Hill. In reply the Governor only said that Col. Downs had escaped by taking a similar course and getting out of the Guard.

Use metal ceilings, plain or decorated. Avoid firs and falling plaster. H. S. Northrop, 40 Cherry st.-

DID NOT MEAN TO REFLECT ON THE GERMAN EMPEROR, HE SAYS.

The Matter Discussed at the Cabinet Meeting-The President to Decide What Action to Take-Capt, Coghlan's Explanation-Germany Not to Press the Matter.

WASHINGTON, April 25,-In accordance with is custom of keeping the members of his Cabinet informed on every public question, the Pres dent brought up at the Cabinet meeting o-day the subject of Capt. Coghian's recent remarks about German interference at Manila. secretary Long had brought to the meeting a letter received this morning from Capt. Coghan in answer to the Navy Department's inquiry as to whether the Raleigh's commander was correctly quoted in the newspaper accounts of his speech at the Union League dinner in New York on Friday night. The statement made by Capt. Coghlan is regarded as a very able and straightforward defence, and it inquestionably has softened much of the official criticism of his reported language. No letermination as to the course to be pursued in regard to the incident was reached and the natter was left in the hands of President Mc-Kinley, who said he wanted a day or two to

While the letter of Capt, Coghlan is withheld rom publication, it is known that he took a position in his own defence similar to that asumed by the Secretary of State in his answer to the German Ambassador's complaint on the subject of the alleged insult to Germany in the remarks of Capt. Coghlan. This position is in effect that the objectionable statements were made at a private gathering of gentlemen at private club and that they were not intended o have any public or official significance whatever. Capt. Coghlan maintains that he did not mean to reflect on the German Government or Emperor William and expressed regret at the attitude in which he had been placed by newspaper publications, which, he is understood to have said, disterted his meaning and made him appear to intend to insuit deliberately a nation with which the United States are on friendly terms. Capt. Coghlan has expressed a desire to appear personally before the Secretary of the Navy and make a fuller explanation if one is required.

a desire to appear personally before the Secretary of the Navy and make a fuller exchanation if one is required.

In his letter Capt. Coghlan said further that he did not make any speech at the Union League dinner. He went there with the understanding that he would not be called on to make a speech, and the remarks attributed to him in the newspaper accounts of the dinner were merely answers to interrogatories and not delivered in the course of an address. He lays stress in the letter on the assertion that he had no intention of reflecting on the Germans, his only object being to make it plain that Admiral Dewsy was ready for any emergency and was cordially supported by every officer and man of the flect.

The discussion in the Cabinet dealt with the attempt of Germany to make an international incident out of the matter. There was apparently a unanimous sentiment that the case did not have any diplomatic aspects, but was one purely of naval discipline which concerned only the Navy Department and Capt. Coghlan and was not between Germany and the United States. No hesitation was shown by the Cabinet officers in expressing the opinion that Capt. Coghlan had been indiscreet and should have shown better judgment in his remarks, but his letter evidently had an effect in changing the first decision of the Administration that the President postponed. It is supposed that the President postponed.

dealt with.

It is supposed that the President postponed action in the matter in order that a copy of the letter might be furnished to the German Embassy with a view to securing some expression of opinion as to the nature of Capt. Coghlan's alleged offence, and perhaps the withdrawal of the rectest.

alleged offence, and perhaps the withdrawal of the protest.

The German Government, according to what is said at its Embassy here, is not disposed to press the matter and will be satisfied with any action the Navy Department may take. The Embassy gives the impression that the German Government regards the incident as closed diplomatically.

It is the impression that Capt. Coghian will receive some punishment either in the form of a public reprimand or in being detached from the command of the Raleigh, but the chances of a court-martial are regarded as having been disposed of. The President is going to Philadelphia on Friday and will visit the Raleigh while there, and it is generally understood that he will determine what action shall be taken before leaving Washington.

RALEIGH OFF TO PHILADELPHIA.

Reports That Capt. Coghlan Is to Be Detached Immediately Make Him Auxious.

With twoscore of her "Jackies" still ashore and nowhere to be found, the United States cruiser Baleigh, Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan commanding, weighed anchor yesterday after noon and sailed for Philadelphia, where she will take part in the unveiling of the Grant statue on Thursday and the Dewey Day celebration on Monday. The Philadelphians propose to have the Raleigh, as the first ship of Admiral Dewey's squadron to return to Amerca. the ship about which the naval parade in he Dalaware will be reviewed. President McKinley is expected in Philadelphia to witness the unveiling of the Grant statue, and while in town he will go aboard the Raleigh to greet the officers and men who shared in the lecisive naval victory a year ago in Manila Bay.

Before sailing for Philadelphia the Raleigh's commander had had no word; from Washington as to the course the Navy Departmen proposed to follow relative to the Captain's speech at the Union League Club on Friday night. The persistent and unpleasant newspaper rumors in Washington, all to the effect that the Navy Department is considering the expediency of detaching Capt. Coghian from the Raleigh before the President goes aboard the cruiser to-morrow, gave the Captain great anxisty.

the Raleigh before, the President goes aboard the cruiser to morrow, gave the Captain great anxiety.

To be relieved of his command before the Manila Bay anniversary celebration in Philadelphia would be a crushing blow for the Raleigh's Captain. If he is so detached it will be interesting to see how the Southern coast programme of recentions, ending with the visit to Raleigh, will be carried out.

Since the German protest against the Union League speech. Capt. Coghlan has been overwhelmed with letters, and telegrams from friends and strangers commending him for his frankness and expressing restret that his andiplomatic war of relating the history of the naval campaign in the Philippines should raise any unpleasant questions. In the mail which came aboard the Raleigh yeaterday morning was an anonymous letter addressed tolthe Captain. It was signed "German-American," and the contents weren't fit to print. Capt. Coghlan threw the letter overboard.

In the forencom a party of girls from a Flith avenue ischool went aboard the Raleigh. The sallors enjoyed the visit as much as the girls, who went all over the cruiser, inspecting everything from the after starboard 5-inch gun, which fired the first midnight shot at Manila, to the Chinese boodles of the "Jackies." After the girls went away a boatload of good things from the Waldorf-Astoria kitchen came aboard. Manager Boidtheard thata good many of the Raleigh's men, were not at the Monday night "smoker," so seat over for them some of the delicacles that had been served at the "moker."

some of the delicacies that had been served at the "smoker."
Just before the cruiser weighed anchor the Captain received a telegram from the Mayor of Chester, Pa., asking at what time the Rai-eigh would pass there on the way up the Dela-ware. The people of Chester wanted to give the Raieigh a welcome as she passed. Capt. Coghlan answered that he expected to pass Chester about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Raieigh will anchor late in the afternoon off the foot of Race street, Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT'S PHILADELPHIA TRIP.

Mr. McKinley to Leave Washington or

Thursday and Return on Friday. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- The plans for President McKinley's trip to Philadelphia have been arranged. Mr. McKinley and his party will leave Washington on Thursday morning at about 0 o'clock and arrive in Philadelphia in time for luncheon. The unveiling of the Grant monument will take place at 3 o'clock and the monument will take place at 3 clock and the dinner at the Union League Club at 6 clock. The oxercises in the Academy of Music will be held at 8 clock. The Presidential party will visit the cruiser Raleigh on Friday morning and will return to Washington in the afternoon. The party will consist of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Attorney-General Griggs, Secretary and Mrs. Long. Secretary Hitchcock, Capt. Sartoris and Assistant Secretary to the President Certelyon.

FRANK GERMAN COMMENT.

Frankfurter Zeitung Says Von Diedericht Was Irritating at Manila.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. BERLIN, April 25.-The Frankfurter Zeitung prints the following comment on the speech of

Capt. Coghlan: "We have repeatedly pointed out that the irritation of the Americans was chiefly caused by the sending of a strong German squadron to Manila at the beginning of the war, for, if only protection to the Germans there had been in view, a single vessel would have sufficed. Be sides this, there is no doubt about it, German ships were very officious at the beginning of hostilities."

The paper refers to the recent confirmation of the statement that the German cruiser Irene threatened to bombard the Filipinos, who were allied with the Americans, when they were about to attack the Spaniards at Subig Bay, but as soon as the American warships Raleigh and Concord appeared off the place and sent a few bombainto the town the Irene steamed away It continues:

"It is not to be wondered at that the Americans regarded this as siding with the Span-lards, and that when Admiral von Diederichs the German commander, complained about something to Admiral Dewey the latter burst out with his ridiculous threat. All the symp-toms prove that the commanders of the German ships at Manila at the beginning of the war did not act on their own initiative, but on instructions from Berlin, but one may almost se certain that the instructions did not proceed from the Foreign Office."

Obviously the Zeitung means it to be inferred that they proceeded from Emperor William

The Cologne Gazette prints an official com munication in regard to the Coghlan affair, which says that the action of the American Government is in accordance with common sense. Though the German Government does not heed the praggadocio of "Miles Gloriosus." the paper adds, it is to the interest of the American Government to bring the spouter to

The Newste Nachrichten, commenting on apt. Coghlan's speech, says: "We do not hesitate to admit that the American sailors had a cartain amount of justification for feeling irritated by the presence of the German ships at Manila. It can be easily understood that it was unpleasant for a fleet engaged in warlike operations to believe that it was under the constant observation of the ships of a neutral power, although, of course, it was utterly impossible for German ships to be guilty of any unfair conduct toward the Americans.

The fury exhibited by the Cologne Gazette yesterday in declaring that the Americans "had learned from their raid of rapine against Spain a great deal of arrogance. while they had lost what small endow ment of international courtesy they ever possessed," contrasts amusingly with the delight expressed by that paper to-day over "the great readiness and civility with which the Government of the United States has taken pains to divest Capt. Coghlan's tactless invective of all offensiveness and political significance. This promptitude, adds the Gazette, is pleasing because more demonstrates how good and friendly are the relations between the Cabinets at Washington and Berlin. The Gazette does not abandon its conviction that Capt. Coghlan was under the influence of wine when he made his

VIENNA, April 25 .- The recent speech of Capt, Coghlan in New York has attracted much notice here. The Fremdenblatt, which is the organ of the Foreign Office, bases an article on the speech, the most striking point of which is a suggestion that the United States would aligning herself with the Triple Alliance rather

find her truest interest as a world power by than with Great Britain. The Neue Freie Presse also expresses itself as

impressed by the urgent need of the United

States for Germany's friendship.

DR. PARKER DAMNS THE SULTAN.

Remarkable Address at the Evangelical Free Church Council in London. Special Cable Despatch to Tax Ses.

LONDON, April 25 -- At a crowded and very enthusiastic meeting of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, held in the City Temple to-day in connection with the Cromwellian tercentenary, Dr. Parker, the pastor of the City Temple, in the course of a prayer, expressed thanks to God for the "life, haracter and service of that honored son. Oliver Cromwell."

In the course of an address Dr. Parker made some amazing statements, alluding to the visit of the German Emperor to Constantinople and to his Majesty's use of the phrase, "My friend, he Sultan.

"Down with such speaking," excinimed Dr. "I do not want to know a man that Parker. claims friendship with the Sultan, who has drenched his land with blood and cut up men. somen and children with the sword. I am speaking of the Sultan not personally, but as a reat assassin. I say, in the name of God, God damn the Sultan The audience cheered Dr. Parker's utter-

ances vociferously.

JIMMY" DURKIN SEES MR. CHOATE. The American Messenger Boy Calls on Our

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 25.-United States Ambassafor Choate and Mrs. Choate will attend the Royal Academy banquet on Saturday, upon which occasion Mr. Choate will deliver an ad-

day by "Jimmy" Durkin, the Chicago messenger boy who came here as the bearer of a mesange to the Daily Mail. He was accompanied by William Thomas Jaggers, who was recently sent to America with messages for New York Philadelphia and Chicago. Mr. Choate listened good humoredly to the boys'stories. In ex-plaining the object of his call Durkin told Mr. Choate that as an American citizen he was determined to see his country's representative. It was amusing to witness the assurance with which the lad placed himself on an equality with the Ambassador

CITY JOB FOR WARDEN SAGE. Department of Correction Offers to Make Him Head Warden.

Commissioner Lantry of the Department of

Correction has offered to Omar V. Sage, Warden of Sing Sing prison, the post of head War-den of all the penal institutions in New York city, and it was said last evening that Mr. Sage would accept the offer. At Sing Sing he will be succeeded on May 1 by Addison John Carnegie. son of Westchester, who has been appointed by Superintendent Collins. In New York city there are a large number of reformatory institutions, and several new ones are to be built The labor of conducting these institutions is very great, and Commissioner Lantry has been looking around for an expert to take complete charge of them. He knew that Mr. Sage expected to be relieved from the Wardenship of Sing Sing, but it was not known when his successor would be appointed. As soon as it was announced that Mr. Johnson had been appointed. Mr. Lantry laid the proposition before Mr. Sage. Mr. Sage, it was said last night, did not accept at once, but took the matter under consideration. Mr. Lantry told him that it was his desire to make the prisons of New York city model institutions and that he would have a free han i in their management. Mr. Lantry visited Sing Sing yesterday to examine the buildings to get points for the reconstruction, of the administration building looking around for an expert to take com-Tennessee Wins Its Boundary Case. construction of the administration building on Blackwell's land, which was partly burned out on Thursday.

OLD SERGEANT TOOK A DIVE

INTO THE RIVER IN UNIFORM TO ARREST A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

It's Gorman's Specialty, and the Young Policemen Around Pier A Didn't Get in His Way as He Ran to the Bulkhead-He Has Saved 27 or 82 Lives.

The Sergeant said he could not recall, defiitely whether it was his twenty-seventh or his twenty-eighth rescue, but he had a dim impression that it was his twenty-eighth. He wore nothing except; a large horse blanket while he talked to the reporter. His uniform was hanging over chairs and steam radiators to dry. The Sergeant is Michael Gorman. He is proud of being the first Roosevelt Sergeant. that is, the first roundsman promoted to s Sergeant by Gov. Roosevelt when the Governor was a Police Commissioner. At that time Sergt. Gorman had saved, either from fire or flood, probably twenty-five or twentysix persons, and the Commissioner thought i was about time that he should get something else besides medals, among which are a six-barred one from the Police Department and a

gold and silver memorial from Conzress.

The Sergeant had the desk at Pier A yesterday afternoon. He is grizzled, rugged and pretty close to sixty years old. As he sat behind the deak writing up his blotter he heard a shriek outside the door. He got up and, looking through the window facing the dock space between Pier A and Pier I, saw a man in

space between Pier A and Pier I, saw a man in a blue jumper balancing himself on the bulkhead and waving his arms. Jantor Bauer of the Dock Bepartment, which has its offices is Pier A, shouted into the door of the police station that a man was going to drown himself. Several young and vigorous policemen made way for the Sergeant as he ran out of the station. They naturally believed in letting their superior have a chance to exercise his taient in his succiaity. Besides, the winter chill was still on the river and it was four fathoms deep in the dock.

The old Sergeant wore all his uniform except his hat. He saw the wife of the man in the blue jumper, carrying a baby in her arms, rusning toward the bulkhead. The man on the bulkhead muttered something unintelligible to the Sergeant, who came running and threatening to arrest him if he dared to jump overboard. When the woman was within a few feet of the man and when the Sergeant almost hall his hands on him, the man jumped. Before he came to the surface, shivering and spluttering, the Sergeant was in the water.

"You ought to have seen him," said the ap-

water.

"You ought to have seen him," said the appreciative roundsman. "It was the nerviset thing I ever saw. Just think of it. An old men with all his clothes on jumping after a drunken longshoreman. I tell you, he was like a regular river rat. He came un behind the longshoreman, grabbed him by the, sinck of his jumper, and shouted. You are under arrest. And the longshoreman was as mild as a kid. The woman stood on the bulkhead and besought the Sergeant to save her husband."

as a kid. The woman stood on the bulkhead and besought the Sergeant to save her husband."

The Sergeant steered a course for the long raft on the south side of the dock. He held the long-surgement with his right hand, at arm's length, and raddled with his left. It was ten minutes before they got to the raft. Patrolmen De Forest, Fredenburg and George B. McCiolian Tully were down on the raft waiting for the Sergeant, who propelled his prisoner vigorously upward when he reached the edge. Tully and Fredenburg yanked the long-shoreman up on hie raft and then helped the Sergeant out. The roundsman had already called an ambulance from Hudson Street Hosnital. The surgeon wanted to take the Sergeant along with the long-shoreman, but the Nergeant said: "No. I guess I'll dry out here." He stripped, wrapped himself in the horse blanket and sat by the radiator, into which the steam had been turued. He said lafer: "I am gorry I had to break one of the rules of the department, but the surgeon said it was necessary. I had to take a dring while on duty. Do you think that was justifiable?" "I should say so," said the roundsman.

The longshoreman is John Hayden of 28 Washington street. He's had had a quarrel with his wife and left the house threatening to kill himself.

When Gorman was a patrolman twenty years and he jumped into the East River to save a colored girl, Fanny Starkley, who tried to drown herself. He saved her, but she was desperate and wave him a hard fight, dragging him under water several times. He swallowed much of the sewake that then emptied into the East River pare that then emptied into the East River had not he had several and wave him a hard fight, dragging him under water several times. He swallowed much of the Savake that then emptied into the East River had not he had supplied to the savallowed much of the savallowed much of the Savake that then emptied into

him under water several times. He swallowed much of the seware that then emptied into the East River near Rivington street and was half frozen. He was sick nearly four years

NEGRO LYNCHED BY A NEGRO MOB. Shot in His Cell at Galena, Kan., for Kill

GALENA, Kan., April 25,-A negro murderer was lynched by a negro mob early this morn ing. He had strangled his negro mistress the night before. The mob's victim was Charles Williams, an intelligent but worthless negro. about 30 years of age. He had been living with Laura Conifernand was known to be jealous of her.

Sunday night they quarrelled and he threatened to kill her. On Monday her dead body was found. She had been strangled. Williams was arrested and the Coroner's jury declared at 2 o'clock this morning that she was strangled to death by Williams. The jury's verdict had been anticipated by

the Galena negroes, and gangs of them had remained about the streets waiting for the jurors to go home. At 3:30 o'clock a mob of fifteen masked negroes went to the city jail, tore off the lock with axet and while some remained outside for ear red the jall and battered down the door of Williams scell. One of the men had a rope. They ordered Williams to come out, but he protested his innocence, and seizing two bricks that were in his cell, prepared to defend himself. Then some one suggested that they shoot him. Four shots rang out. One bullet entered his heart and death was simpost instantaneous.

One bullet entered his heart and death was almost instantaneous.

The most then quietly withdrew, leaving the dead body in the cell and carefully fastening the jail door to prevent the other prisoners from escaping. No arrests have been made, and no one seems to care who the lynches were or to regret that a negro mob had executed a negro murderer in a State that does not indict the death penalty.

BERGMAN ASKS A PARDON.

Mr. Frick Does Not Oppose Giving Free dom to the Man Who Attacked Him. Harrisburo, Pa., April 25,-There was no

opposition in the Board of Pardons to-day to the application for freedom of Alex Bergman, the New York anarchist, who tried to kill Henry C. Frick during the Homestead riots. Mr. Frick is not disposed to obstruct the ef-forts for elemency. Bergman was sentenced in the aggregate to twenty-two years in the Western Penitentlary. It was argued in behalf of Bergman that the assault on Mr. Frick was made on the impulse of great excitement and a sense of wrong inspired by such excitement and that the applicant deplores his act and has submitted to the punishment inflicted without complaint. It was urged in behalf of Bergman that he was tried at a time of great excitement and that the applicant was a stranger, without even the applicant was a stranger, without even the applicant was a stranger, without even the applicant was a without means or counsel and in his unskilful efforts to excuse his act prejudiced court and jury against him, and that, his punishment is excessive.

Action will be taken later. in the aggregate to twenty-two years in the

Compliment to a Man Who Befriended,

TOPERA. Kan., April 25.-Mrs. J. B. Ander son, widow of Col. Anderson, of Manhattan Kan., received a letter to-day from Andrew Carnegie, requesting permission to have a bronze bust of the Colonel made by a French sculptor and put in the new Free Library at Philadelphia, which Mr. Carnt e has endowed. When Mr. Carnegie was poor boy, with no resources at his commant to procure an education, Col. Anderson extended to him the use of his library. To show his appreciation for the kindness Mr. Carnegie proposes to place the bust in a conspicuous place in the new library. Carnegie, requesting permission to have a

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 25,-Judge C. D. Clark, in the United States Court to-day, decided the State line controversy between Ten-nessee and Virginia. The decision was in layor of Tennessee and puts about 20,480 acres of land from Virginia into Tennessee and North Carolina.

SPANIARDS HOLD OUT AT BALER. Gen. Otis Decides to Send a Detachment to

Their Relief. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. Madrid, April 25.- An official despatch from

Manila states that the Spanish garrison at Baier continues to hold out against the insurgents. It adds that Gen. Otis declined to accept the proposal of Gen. Rios to send Spanish troops to the relief of the beleaguered garrison. Gen. Otis decided to send an American force accompanied by a Spanish officer, to rescue the imperilled Spaniards

CALLS GOV. STEPHENS A LIAR.

Gen. Horne's Testimony Before an Asylum Investigating Committee.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 25,-Following Gov. Stephens on the stand as a witness before the See committee, investigating the Fulton Asylum to-day, came Gen. Horne of Marshall with the announcement: "I am here for the purpose of denouncing the Governor of Missouri as an infamous lin-

Gov. Stephens left the stand before the noon recess. Gen. Horne was the first witness at the afternoon session. He produced an interview with Gov. Stephens in a Kansas City paper and reading from it commented as he read. Statement after statement was denounced as a lie. As to the Governor's statement that he had exclaimed. "We've got him at last," referring to Dr. Coomb's resignation, Gen. Horne said. "That is an infamous lie, and it will be proved so."

When he reached Gov. Stephens's, statement that Gen. Horne was on Gov. Stone's staff and wanted to be on his (Stephens's), he said: "Gentlemen,I was on the staff of the giant, and I had no desire to be on the staff of a pigmy." view with Gov. Stephens in a Kansas City pa

HELP! MONKEY LOST: HAS NO TAIL.

Inspector Kane Has a Tougher Job on Hand

Than Finding a Harlem Poolroom. Inspector Kane, who was incited by counsel to the Mazet committee to look up the poolrooms in his district, has a more difficult task on hand. This general siarm was sent out yesterday by the West 125th street police, a sort of appeal to the whole force for help:

"Look for a red-faced monkey. Has no tail. Is very tame and escaped from a museum." It was at 7:40 o'clock that Prof. V. P. Worm wood introduced himself to Sergt. Handy at the West 125th street rollice station, bringing the tale of the monkey-not the tail. The professor is exhibiting a troupe of trained dogs and monkeys, and Banana, one of his eleverest Barbary apes, had bolted before the show began. It was a lucky thing, the professor said, that Baby had been acting as understudy for Banana. Baby had done so, he said, since Banana's previous escape in Washington, when the only way he recovered the new was to parade the town with all the dogs in the outfit, the dogs barking a signal to the monkey to return. Banana does everything but talk, the professor says.

ELEVATED SAFE FOR THE SUMMER? Alleged "Danger" Not Deemed Perilous

While the Mazet Committee Is Sitting. District Attorney Gardiner turned over yes terday to one of his assistants, Forhes J. Hennessy, all the complaints and papers submitted to him by President Murphy of the Health Board which related to the alleged unsafe condition of the structure of the Manhattan Ele vated Railway Company. Assistant District vated Railway Company. Assistant District Attorney Hennessy will read over the reports made by the Health Board Inspectors and engineers and select enough of them on which to base a complaint in the Centre Street Police Court. But it is announced that the Health Board prefers to have nothing done until after the Mazet committee has adjourned for good. President Murphy of the Health Board said yesterday that he had received over 200 new photographs showing weak spots. He offered to turn these photographs over to the newspapers.

PAROLE LAW INVALID.

A Kentucky Court Decides That It Is Un constitutional to Release Convicts. FRANKFORT, Ky., April 25.-The Franklin Brouit and State Fiscal Court to-day rendered decision holding the Parole law unconstitutional under the section of the Constitution which prevents convicts from being worked outside of the prison walls. The law was outside of the prison waits. The law was passed in 1880 and gave the Board of Commissioners the right to release prisoners after a certain term, returnable to prison on violation of law or complaint. The law was in operation till annulled by Gov. Brown on the ground of an infringement on the pardoning power. This Court knocks out the contention of Gov. Brown. The present suit was to revive the law. The case will be appealed to the Court of Appeals.

Appeals. THE SUGAR-COFFEE WAR.

A Coffee-Roasting Plant in San Francisco to Fight the Arbuckles.

Tolepo, O., April 25.-Information has been received here that A. M. Woolson, Lawrence Newman and W. A. Brigham of the Woolson Spice Company of this city are making arrangements to establish a large coffee-roasting plant in San Francisco. They are now in the West and left here estensibly on a pleasure trip. It is said the new plant will be used by the sugar trust to fight the Arbuckles.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CETTINGE, April 25.-It is stated that the Czar has given another evidence of his regard for the royal family of Montenegro by bestowing on Duchess Jutta, youngest daughter of Grand Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg strelitz, the flancée of Crown Prince Dauilo of Montenegro, a dowry of \$500,000.

Russia to Get a Persian Port. Special Cable Despatch to THE Sam.

BOMBAY, April 25 .- The Times of India says that Russia has secured an interest in a port on the Persian Gulf, said to be Bandar Abbas. which she is entitled to occupy when she The statement causes a stir, as it is pleases. similar to the recent attempt of the French to secure a naval station in Muscat.

The Associated Press Fined.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 25 .- A jury in the Circuit Court this afternoon returned a verdiet of \$100 against the Associated Press for failing to report and name an agent in this State. Th Associated Press was indicted for failing to comply with the Corporation law. A verdict was rendered against the Associated Press at the last term of court, but the organization was pardoned by Acting Gov. Worthington Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin says the indictments and fines will continue until the Associated Press complies with the law.

Bride Nearing 60: Bridegroom 70. SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 25,-Mrs. Caroline F. Brainerd was married to the Rev. A. A. Baker of Fairfax, Ia., this morning, at the home Mrs. Brainerd's son, Ephraim Brainerd. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Baker left for their home in the West, where the former has a pas-torate. The bride is nearing 40 and the bride-groom is 70 years old. The marriage is the re-sult of an acquaintance of several years.

La Fourche Crevasse Beyond Control. NEW ORLEANS, La., April 25,-The L. Fourthe crevasse is now 300 feet wide and beyond control. Serious damage caused by the wave wash is rejorted from the Dewey leves, thirty-five inless below New Orleans, and Born leves, twenty-five miles below. A force of men and a large lot of materials were sent to these places to-lay, and an effort will be made to check the overflow.

Can't Think Where He Lives.

Michael Echos, till years old, is at the East Sixty seventh street police station unable to tall where he live. He went to the Seamen's Bank, in Wil. street, vestering, drew \$100 and then brack to sathless. He sgrathe \$100.

Samoa Commissioners Sall To-Day. San Fuancise of April 25. The Same a Commissioners in recod here fast night and will beave for Apia to more of on the Badger. ant will

REBELS AGAIN ON THE RUN.

MACARTHUR'S MEN FIGHT THEIR WAY TO CALUMPIT.

Insurgents Fire the Town and the Main Body Retreats to the Northeast-Lawton's Column Pushing Forward to Cut Them Of from Retreat to the Mountains-Our Losses Six Killed and Twenty-eight Wounded-Hale's Brigade Does Brilliant Work-Men Swim a River and Drive the Filipines from Their Trenches-Armored Car Used to Open the Advance. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Stre.

MANILA, April 25-10:30 P. M .- There was a general advance, with some heavy fighting, today on Calumpit, where the bulk of the Fillpino army retreated after the fall of Malolos, and as this despatch is sent Gen. MacArthur's force is within a mile of the town. The rebels set fire to Calumpit and the main body is retreating to the northeast. Calumpit has been the objective of Gen. Otis's plans ever since Gen. MacArthur captured Maloios, but the advance was delayed owing to the fact that Gen. Otis waited for Gen. Lawton to complete his campaign around Laguna de Bay before withdrawing his command to take part in the operations to the northward.

At 9 o'clock this morning Gen. MacArthur advanced along the railroad from Malolos. Gen. Wheaton, commanding the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana Regiments, with three guns of the Utah Light Artillery and two troops of cavalry, his line extending from the railroad to the west bank of the Bagbag River. advanced at the same time. Gen. Hale, with the First Nebraska, Fifty-first Iowa and First South Dakota Infantry, had moved forward yesterday along the east bank of the river to Pulilan and his left flank was practically joined with Gen. Wheaton's right across the river.

At 11:30 o'clock our troops had marched two miles without encountering the enemy. Then trenches were seen across the railroad track, paralleling the American front. An armored car, which is being employed in the operations. was moved forward, and the trenches were shelled from it for twenty-five minutes. The insurgents responded, and for a short time there was some lively shooting on the left of our line.

Then Gen. Hale's command advanced over unprotected corn and rice fields, all the time exposed to a galling fire from the enemy in trenches that had been dug at the junction of the Bagbag and Chico rivers. The volunteers finally reached the banks of the river, where they fought the Filipinos, who were only thirty yards distant, for half an hour.

The Iowans were deployed to the right to flank the trenches, and when this movement was executed the Nebraskans and South Dakotana swam the river, drove the enemy from their positions, and pursued them for half a mile before they were recalled.

Before this was accomplished, however, Major Young, with the guns of the Utah Artillery, dashed through a village that had been burned and protected the Nebraskans and South Dakotans as they made their way across the river. The artillery lost one killed and three wounded in making their dash, the insurgents having cleared the forest so as to allow full sweep to their fire from their trenches across the river. The Utah Battery's guns were sighted at eighty yards, and then a fire was poured into the rebel lines that very materially aided the infantry when they got across the river to drive the insurgents from their positions.

The armored car marked the extreme left of the American line. Little resistance was met with on the left, as a large force of the rebels left their trenches on this part of the line and deployed to the right to support their comrades against the advance of Gen. Hale's brigade.

When Gen. Wheaton reached the river he halted without crossing, as many of the girders of the fifty-foot bridge spanning the stream had been destroyed by the rebels.

Col. Funston of the Kansas regiment and four other men now performed another herois feat. They swam the river under the fire of a number of sharpshooters and made a reconnoissance of the railroad and the trenches of the enemy. They saw many of the Filipinos fleeing, and learned that the main body of the insurgents had retreated to the northeast, after setting fire to Calumpit.

Part of the American force is now encamped at the junction of the Bagbag and Chico rivers. Scouts who were sent out to examine the country report that the rebels have destroyed the railroad for a distance of 400 yards, but it is believed that the damage can be speedily repaired. Some of the insurgents are still holding the trenches around Calumpit.

Our losses were six killed and twenty-eight wounded. The insurgents lost seventy-five killed and wounded.

Gen. MacArthur says that while the insurgent losses were not severe in to-day's fighting, yet their quick rout from strong positions forms an excellent object lesson.

Gen Lawton's communication with Gen. MacArthur was lost to-day, and he has to send back eight miles to transmit his messages. Efforts will be made by the Signal Corps to reestablish communication as quickly as possible. Gen. Lawton's progress has not been so fast as planned, because inaccurate maps show roads that have no existence. The Third and Twenty-second Regulars have turned roadmakers and are doing excellent work. Gen. Lawton is now between San José and Norza-

Gen. MacArthur is now within a mile of Calumpit, and the Americans will shortly be in the town itself.

MANUA, April 25, 6:20 P. M.-Gen. Hale. with the First Nebraska, Fifty-first Iowa and First South Dakota Infantry, marched along the east bank of the Bagbag River yesterday, supported by three guns of the Utah Battery on the west bank. The troops encountered numerous small bands of insurgents in the vicinity of Puillan, which resulted in frequent skirmishes

In the afternoon the Americans captured a 350-yard insurgent trench, the South Dakota and Nebraska regiments charging upon it